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visitor or passerby that the place is other than a well kept farm with a number of women employes.

The law contemplates that in some way there shall be a classification of inmates. The provision for building prescribes that they shall be so constructed as to admit of a classification of persons committed thereto. A record is required to be kept of many facts as to each woman, including "such other facts pertaining to her early social influences, habits and former life and character as will aid in determining her natural tendencies and the best plan of treatment." "Every person sentenced shall be credited for good personal demeanor and diligence in labor and study and for results accomplished, and to be charged for dereliction, negligence and offenses." Each inmate's standing shall be made known to her as often as once a month. Each may converse with members of the Board once a month if she wishes. Provision is made for the employment of the women in the manufacture of goods and utensils, and in light forms of agriculture such as truck-gardening, chicken-raising, and dairying, but not to the exclusion of raising cereals and grasses.

Paroles are encouraged, and absolute releases may be granted by the Board when it seems that the inmate will be of good behavior. Each inmate shall be granted under uniform rules, not over three cents a day while in the second grade, nor over five cents in the third grade, so as to enable her to pay her expenses when discharged until she is able to secure employment, and first wages, and this may be paid her in bulk or in installments. In assigning inmates to occupations, cottages and dormitories, the superintendent shall make a careful classification according to physical, mental and moral conditions, "in order that the groups of individuals may be mutually helpful in reformation." Appropriation was made of \$50,000 for buildings and \$5,000 for the salaries the first year.

In 1885, the state of Kansas entered upon a policy of discrimination between youthful and older men convicted of crime. In that year an Industrial Reformatory was established for male persons between 16 and 25 years, convicted of crime for the first time. In 1889, an Industrial School for Girls was established for girls who were convicted or were incorrigible or delinquent and under the age of 16 years. But after that nothing was done by the legislature to discriminate among delinquents over the age of 16 years if female, until this act of 1917. The results of this want of policy were two-fold: Hundreds of girls and women were every year incarcerated in the county and city jails over the state, in nearly all cases for misdemeanors. The other result was that prosecutions of younger women were reluctantly made and acquittals were frequent.—J. C. Ruppenthal, District Judge, Russell, Kans.

**Lynching Statistics.**—During the days of slavery negroes were sometimes summarily executed. From 1830 to 1840, from records kept by the *Liberator*, an anti-slavery paper, it appears that the law was generally allowed to take its course, both in cases of murder and rape by negroes. According to the files of the *Liberator* three slaves and one free negro were legally executed for rape, and two slaves legally executed for attempted rape. Near Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1835, two negroes were burned to death for the murder of two children. On April 28, 1836, a negro was burned to death at St. Louis for the killing of a deputy sheriff. From 1850 to 1860, according to the records of the *Liberator*, there appears to have been more of a tendency for the people to take the law

in their own hands. Out of 46 negroes put to death for the murder of owners and overseers, 20 were legally executed and 26 were summarily executed. Nine of these were burned at the stake. For the crime of rape on white women 3 negroes were legally executed, and 4 were burned at the stake.

According to statistics obtained from the files of the New York Times, for the three years, 1871-1873, there were 75 lynchings, 41 white, 32 negroes, one Malay, and 1 Indian. Records show that in 1882 there were 114 persons lynched in the United States; in 1883, 134; in 1884, 211.

*Table of Lynchings, 1885-1915.*

	White	Negro	Total		White	Negro	Total
1885 .....	106	78	184	1902 .....	10	86	96
1886 .....	67	71	138	1903 .....	18	86	104
1887 .....	42	80	122	1904 .....	4	83	87
1888 .....	47	95	142	1905 .....	5	61	66
1889 .....	81	95	176	1906 .....	8	64	72
1890 .....	37	90	127	1907 .....	3	60	63
1891 .....	71	121	192	1908 .....	7	93	100
1892 .....	100	155	255	1909 .....	14	73	87
1893 .....	46	154	200	1910 .....	9	65	74
1894 .....	56	134	190	1911 .....	8	63	71
1895 .....	59	112	171	1912 .....	4	60	64
1896 .....	51	80	131	1913 .....	1	51	52
1897 .....	44	122	166	1914 .....	3	49	52
1898 .....	25	102	127	1915 .....	13	54	67
1899 .....	23	84	107				
1900 .....	8	107	115	Totals .....	998	2,735	3,733
1901 .....	28	107	135				

From 80 to 90 per cent of the lynchings are in the South. Less than one-fourth of the lynchings of negroes are due to assaults upon women. The largest number of lynchings are for the crime of murder. Only 11, 10 negroes and 1 white, of those put to death in 1915, or 15 per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offenses and number lynched in 1915 were: murder, 16 (4 whites and 12 negroes); killing officers of the law, 9 (3 whites and 6 negroes); wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing an officer of the law, a family of 4 (father, son, and two daughters); poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2 (white); disregarding warnings of night raiders, 2 (white); insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to a man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1 (white); charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1. (From Negro Year Book, 1917.)

There is another side to the lynching of negroes for killing and wounding officers of the law; in the southern states ignorant, vicious, and illiterate white officers take an intense delight in bragging about the number of "niggers" they kill in the course of their careers. An officer of the law who is unable to restrain his temper is an unfit guardian of the peace of the community; the poor, old darkey is pounced upon and severely beaten (many times unjustly), and in many cases innocently, and the dark blot of the above record is an everlasting reproach to the administration of justice in our southern states. The colored

man is intensely loyal; truly American in every fiber; he dynamites no buildings; he is his own worst enemy. JOSEPH MATTHEW SULLIVAN, *Boston, Mass.*

**The Treatment of Crime.**—The School of Philanthropy in New York City calls special attention to a new and timely lecture course on The Treatment of Crime, to be given on Saturday mornings from 9 to 11, beginning September 29, 1917. This course, including thirty lectures of two hours each and additional special lectures, will present the main facts and theories in the public treatment of delinquency and crime. It will be divided into two general parts: Crime and Punishment, given during the first semester, from September 29, 1917, to January 26, 1918; and The Administration of Criminal Justice, given during the second semester, from February 9 to May 18. In each semester the course will fall into three divisions.

#### CRIME AND PUNISHMENT—FIRST SEMESTER.

1. *Aims and Methods of Punishment.* Study of the Problem. George W. Kirchwey, former Warden of Sing Sing Prison.  
September 29, October 6, 13, 20, 27.
2. *Penal Legislation.* The indeterminate sentence, parole, probation, etc. Ralph W. Gifford, Professor of Law, Columbia University.  
November 3, 10, 17, 24, December 8.
3. *Prison Administration.* History, traditional methods, labor, architecture, honor system, self-government, supervision, prison associations, etc. Orlando F. Lewis, General Secretary, Prison Association of New York.  
December 15, 22, January 12, 19, 26.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE—SECOND SEMESTER.

1. *Detection of Crime.* Police and detective systems, theory and practice of police administration. Raymond B. Fosdick, Assistant Director, Bureau of Social Hygiene.  
February 9, 16, 23, March 2, 9.
2. *Presentation for Crime.* Indictment, information, etc. Professor William E. Mikell, Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Pennsylvania.  
March 16, 23, April 6, 13.
3. *Judicial Procedure in Criminal Cases.* Courts, jurisdiction, trials, jury, evidence, etc. Edwin R. Keedy, Professor of Law, University of Pennsylvania.  
April 20, 27, May 4, 11, 18.

Supplementing the above, there will be a series of lectures, open to the public without charge. Some of the topics follow:

*The Threshold of the Prison*—A Clearing House for Convicts. Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director, National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

*The Mind of the Criminal.* Dr. Bernard Glueck, Psychiatrist in Sing Sing Prison.

*Industrial Education in Prisons.* L. A. Wilson, Director Industrial Educational Survey, City of New York.

*Prison Dietary.* Dr. Emily C. Seaman, Cornell Medical School.

*The Suspended Sentence.* Hon. William H. Wadhams, Judge, Court of General Sessions, New York City.